Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1807. [No. 1901.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from *WILLIAM WILSON* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen streets, and a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.

James Keith, Trustee.

February 28. dts

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.
April 23. d

SALT.

6000 bushels of Ground Allum.
2000 bushels of Liverpool Blown—
On board the ship Leonidas,
Will be sold unusually low if taken from on board. Apply to
Bryan Hampson, or
Mordecai Miller.
April 27. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Skulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms.
Feb. 3.—d

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

For Sale,

A GROUND RENT of *Seventy-two Dollars* per annum, on Prince-street.
WANTED,
A few Shares of the Bank of *Alexandria* and *Potomac.*

Wm. Groverman, *Broker.*

March 17. d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
30 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

FOR SALE.

The strong, well built
Sloop NORA,
About 50 tons burthen, well calculated for a Packet, having good accommodations for passengers, lying at Merchants wharf.

ALSO,

Cheese, Apple Brandy, Corn, Corn Meal, and four boxes of Garden Seeds assorted for the West-India markets.

If the above vessel is not sold by Thursday next, she would take freight for New-York.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to
Lewis Deblois.
April 21. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop
JULIANA,
ZEPH GRAVES, Master;
Burthen seventy-five tons, is nearly new and in complete order.
For Sale, on board said vessel,
At Lawrason & Fowle's wharf,
SALT, GIN, SUGAR & COFFEE.
April 17. d

Just Received

And for sale on board the ship FAME, Captain CLARK, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants' wharf,
5000 bushels ground Allum Salt.
300 sacks Liverpool stoved.
For Liverpool, direct,

The Ship
FAME,
CAPTAIN CLARK;
Burthen tons, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight apply to
William Hodgson.

☞ Advances made on consignments to Messrs. Logan, Lennox and Co. of Liverpool, per this ship.
April 13. d

900 Spanish HIDES.

First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, between 20 and 30 years of age, who understands house work.

Apply to the Printer.
April 27. tf

Plaister Paris—*Afloat.*

60 tons Plaister Paris on board sch'r Victory, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by *LAWRASON & FOWLE*, on said wharf.
Who have also landing from said schr. Sally & Betsy,
120 boxes mould Candles
50 do. brown Soap
20 barrels New England Rum
5 casks Sperm } *OIL.*
5 do. Whale
6 do. Tanners
1 bale Gurrahs
20 half bbls. Fall Mackarell
100 bbls. Nova Scotia Potatoes.
April 29. d

Spring Goods.

London, Manchester, & Scotch Goods,
Imported in the Fair American, Fame, Abeona, and Hercules,
FOR SALE BY
APPLETON & Co.
No. 16, Calvert-street, Baltimore.

CALICOES, furniture dimity, nankinets, velvets and cords, muslins, cambrics, broadcloths, cassimeres, vestings, hats umbrellas, hosiery stuffs, ginghams, chambrays, shawls, handkerchiefs, silks, laces and lace goods of every kind, &c. &c.

These goods were purchased in England with *cash and 60 days acceptance*—and will be sold *very low* by the package or piece for cash or ninety day bills.

DAILY EXPECTED,
By the Diana, Globe, and John Adams,
An additional Supply.

Many of these goods are in assorted cases calculated for exportation, and are entitled to debenture.
Baltimore, April 20. [22] d

Public Sale.

In consequence of the badness of the weather, the sale of the LOTS belonging to the estate of Captain CONWAY, is postponed until *WEDNESDAY* next, at eleven o'clock, when will be sold, on the premises
A number of Valuable Lots of Ground, to the north of Mr. Dundas's dwelling, situated on St Asaph, Pitt, Royal, and Fairfax-streets.
And immediately after,
Several valuable Lots in the town of Alexandria,
Situated on Water, Union, and Cameron-streets—Payable in six, twelve and eighteen months.

Philip G. Marsteller.
May 2. dts

Nicholas Hingston,

Hath received by the ship Fair American, Capt. Davis, (via Baltimore)
Fresh Canary Seed; Burnet Seed; St. Foin; White Norfolk Turnip Seed; large Cattle Turnip; large Drumhead Cabbage; Black Radish; Superfine London Mustard; Early Cucumber; Large Green ditto; Green Turkey ditto; White do. &c.
ON HAND,
A general assortment of Garden and Grass Seeds, China, Glass and Queens Ware, and Groceries.
April 30. dst

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
TEAS *of good quality.*
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; woo; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19. d

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
(Price One Dollar.)
March 7.

The Ladies and Gentlemen

OF Alexandria, and vicinity are respectfully informed that THO'S. BRUFF, *Artist*, of Washington City, is preparing to visit this place, in the line of his profession. Having several appointments of consequence, at a considerable distance, his time in Alexandria will certainly be short, therefore, none who need his assistance can be sure of attention but those who forward written applications to one of the printing offices, previous to his arrival.
May 4 3t

ADAM LYNN

Has received, per ship Leonidas, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of
Jewellery, Plated, Japaned and fancy Goods, viz.
GOLD Broaches of the latest patterns, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Plated Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. Japaned Waiters in sets, Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Sattin Wood Knife Cases Tea Caddies, Silver and Plated Spectacles, Plated Spurs, Whips, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Military Feathers, and an assortment of
SILVER WARE, as usual.
He continues to manufacture Gold and Silver Ware, of every description, *and wants two Apprentices to the Silversmith business.*
May 4 d

Washington, April 30, 1807.

Having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, agent for purchasing the eight per cent. Stock of the United States, standing on the books of the treasury, and the books of the commissioners of loans for Maryland and Virginia—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I am ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of said Stock, at private sale, within the price limited by the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

James Davidson, jun.
Agent, &c.

Section 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorised to purchase any of the several species of the public debt at a higher price than at the rates following, that is to say—They shall not pay more for three per cent stock than sixty per cent. of its nominal value; nor for any other species of the public debt more than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount, the eight per cent. stock only excepted, for which they shall be authorised in addition thereto to give at the rate of one half of one per cent on the said nominal value for each quarterly dividend, which may be payable on such purchased stock from the time of such purchase to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine.
May 4. d3w

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 7th of May, will be sold, on a credit of six months, for approved indorsed negotiable notes, at the dwelling house of *William Fitzhugh*, Esq.
All the Personal Estate of *William Craik*, deceased—consisting of a great variety of elegant houshold and kitchen furniture; a few dozen bottles of old Madeira wine; a curricle, two horses, &c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.
April 29. dts

Alexandria County, ff.

I ABRAHAM FAW, one of the justices of the peace for said county do certify that *William Yeates*, of the town of Alexandria, brought before me two ESTRAYS, to wit—One *dark brindle Cow*, with a crop in the left ear, in the right ear a crop and under bit cut out—the heifer is red, and has the same mark as the cow—the Cow supposed to be four years old, and appraised to ten dollars—the Heifer two years old, and appraised to five dollars. Given under my hand, this 27th day of April, 1807.

A. FAW.

☞ The owner of the above Estrays is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

William Yeates.
May 4. 3t

From the United States' Gazette.

STATEMENT

Of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Trustees of the College convened on the 8th of April. Shortly after their meeting, a paper was presented to them signed by six persons as a committee on behalf of the combination, and desired to be heard before the board in that character. The Trustees directed this paper to be returned to them with an intimation that they could receive no *committee* who appeared in the name of students combined against the laws and government of the institution; but, if any student had any grievance to complain of in his own case he should be heard. Some persons in consequence of this intimation appeared before the board renounced the principle on which they had associated together to resist the lawful authority under which they were placed; and pledged themselves to future submission & obedience. Others, more resolute in error, openly avowed, in the presence of the board, the principle of combination and resistance, whenever they thought themselves or a fellow student, aggrieved by any proceeding of the faculty. They spoke much of *rights*, comparing the college to a state of civil society in which the people, if they are dissatisfied with the government, have a right to rise and resist, or even overturn it. This analogy would have been more perfect if *they* had founded the college, and appointed its officers; but since the college is the property of the trustees, and students reside in it only by permission, for their own improvement, and during good behavior, this analogy is most absurd. Every student who is not contented with the administration of the laws, or the modes of instruction in the institution, has a *right* to withdraw from it; but while he remains in it, and subject to its laws, his *right* is obedience, both by the nature of the thing and his own solemn promises. He has surely no right to come to it only to violate its laws, and subvert its government.

The trustees, after the most patient and diligent inquiry into all the circumstances of this insurrection, and taking into their most serious consideration the true and permanent interests of the institution, resolved, by an unanimous vote, finally to expel *eleven* of those who, in their opinion, were the most prominent leaders in the disorder, and to dismiss, without a public expulsion, *six* whose improper conduct in other respects, had rendered them unsafe members of such a literary and moral society. In regard to the residue, many of whom, through misrepresentation, misconception of the object of the combination, or menace, had been induced to join in it, the board, after confirming the sentence of the faculty, thought proper still to leave the door open to their return to the college, upon their public and explicit renunciation of a principle which has led to such serious evils, and the manifestation of a proper penitence for their past fault.

Finally, letters were directed, on behalf of the board, to be addressed to the parents or guardians of the members so expelled, dismissed, or suspended, expressive of their regret at being compelled to adopt this apparently severe but necessary measure, and requesting such parents or guardians to co operate in giving efficacy to the discipline of the college. A circular letter has also been addressed to the different colleges and universities in the U. S. to which is annexed a correct list of the persons so expelled, dismissed, or suspended, that they may be apprized of the circumstances under which these young men have left this college, if any of them should apply for admission into any other institution.

And because dissipation has been found to be encouraged, and the spirit of insubordination emboldened, by an excessive allowance of money, or credit, to many of the students, measures have been adopted which will be laid before the public in a separate address, to restrain as far as may be in the power of the board, both these evils.

From the foregoing statement of facts the public will easily perceive, that the single alternative left to the trustees is either to govern their own institution by their own officers, or resign it to the government of inconsiderate boys, and passionate young men, whenever a popular offender is pleased to call an assembly of students. In a government continually liable to combinations, and revolts, there is an end to all just subordination.

If those who are sent to *obey* undertake to *dictate*—if they are to be subject to no control, but such as *they* think reasonable, all who have any acquaintance with human nature must know that a foundation is laid for the practice of every vice—for indolence, ignorance, and eventual ruin. Better far that no college should exist, than to exist on such terms. The numbers of the students will be diminished, for the present, by cutting off so many dangerous members from the institution; but the public will have a pledge in this act, of the vigor with which the trustees intend to preserve their discipline. It will even invite parents to confide their children with more security to the guardianship of those, who, with such firmness and such faithfulness, are determined to superintend their morals as well as their improvements in science. Is it not then the sacred duty of the parents of all those youth who may be sent to this place for instruction, to co-operate with the guardians of this institution; and so far as lies in *their* power to humble that indocile and usurping spirit, which tramples on the wholesome restraints of all legitimate authority, and which has led to the late unhappy disorders? Should they not impress on the minds of their offspring the importance of discipline as the indispensable means of their own improvement in science and morals—and insist on a prompt and unreserved submission to the laws of the college as the absolute condition of their parents' future approbation & favor. Returning to the place of their education with such a temper and such views, those young gentlemen who have been misled by the more artful and unprincipled among their companions, and whose standing in college has hitherto been good, will be received with pleasure, and their indiscretion be forgiven. They will again experience that paternal discipline—that patient instruction—those zealous efforts which have always been so actively employed, to fix them in habits of diligence, of virtue and order, the sole aim and tendency of which are, to prepare them for usefulness and distinction in this life, and for a higher state of happiness in a better world.

Signed in behalf of the board of trustees,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

Governor of New Jersey, and president ex-officio of the corporation.

Attested.

John Maclean, sec'ry.

One Mr Jackson, who was an *eminent* cannon founder in Ireland, and brought with him several hundred thousand dollars to the U. S" has procured an "*original* letter, with *Mr. King's own proper* signature affixed"—and the Citizen has given us a copy.

If any thing were wanting to heighten the esteem of the American people for their long tried servant at home, and faithful representative abroad, this letter might be hailed as supplying it. Standing as Mr. King does, it only affords fresh argument for his title to our respect; but, even this, at a moment in which he is reviled, can be no unacceptable auxiliary. We have all reason therefore, to thank Mr. Jackson & the rest, for their act, if not for their motive. This is the letter, which it appears from its terms, is an answer to a request from this man that Mr King would not oppose his coming to America.—[*Fed. Gaz.*

From the N. York Evening Post.

"Brighton, August 28, 1797.

"Sir,

"I ought to inform you, that I really have no authority to give or refuse permission to you or any other foreigner to go to the U. S the admission and residence of strangers in that country being a matter that by a late law exclusively belongs to the president. It is true that the government of this country, in the course of last year, in consequence of my interference, gave me an assurance, that a particular description of persons in Ireland, who it was understood were going to the U. S. should not proceed without our consent. This restraint would doubtless be withdrawn in favor of individuals against whose emigration I should not object; and I conclude that it is upon this supposition that you have taken the trouble to communicate to me your desire to settle and reside in the U. S. Without presuming to form an opinion on the subject of the late disturbances in Ireland, I entertain a distinct one in relation to the political situation of my own country. In common with others we have felt the influence of the changes that have successively taken place in France, and unfortunately a portion of our inhabitants has erroneously supposed that our political institutions, as well as our national policy, might be improved by a close imitation of the models of France. This opinion, the propagation of which was made the duty and became the chief employment of the French agents resident among us, created a more considerable division among our people, and required a greater watchfulness and activity from the government than could beforehand have been apprehended. I am sorry to make the remark, and shall stand in need of your candor in doing so, that a large proportion of the emigrants from Ireland, and especially in our middle states, has upon this occasion, arranged itself on the side of the malcontents. I ought to except from this remark most of the enlightened and well-educated Irishmen who reside among us, and with a few exceptions I might confine it to the indigent and illiterate, who, entertaining an attachment to freedom, are unable justly to appreciate those salutary restraints without which it degenerates into anarchy. It would be injustice to say that the Irish emigrants are more national than those of other countries, yet being a numerous, tho' a very minor portion of our population, they are capable, from causes it is needless now to explain, of being generally brought to act in concert, and under artful leaders may be, as they have been, enlisted in mischievous combinations against our government. This view leads me to state to you without reserve the hesitation that I have felt in your case; on one hand, we cannot object to the acquisition of inhabitants from abroad, possessing capital and skill in a branch of business that with due caution, may without risk or difficulty, add with public as well as private advantage be established among us: but on the other hand, if the opinions of such inhabitants are likely to throw them into the mass of malcontents, their fortune, skill, and consequent influence would make them tenfold more dangerous, and they might become a disadvantage instead of a benefit to our country. You must be sensible that I possess no sufficient means of forming an opinion respecting your sentiments; but the motives which led me to interfere with your government to restrain the emigration of the persons above alluded to, oblige me to observe a due caution on the present occasion: at the same time I desire not to act with illiberality, and should be unwilling to bring upon my country the slightest imputation of inhospitality. What Mr. Wilson has written, so far as it goes, is satisfactory; and on the whole I have concluded, after this unreserved communication, which I hope will be received with the same candor as it is made, to inform you, authorising you to make use of the information, that I withdraw every objection that may be supposed to stand in the way of your being permitted to go to the U S adding only my earnest wish that you may carry with you an unbiassed mind, may find the state of the country, as I believe you will, favorable to your views of business, and its government deserving your attachment.

"I must beg your excuse for the great delay that has occurred in sending you his answer, which I assure you has arisen from other causes than the want of due respect to your letters.

"With great consideration,

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your most obedient serv't,

"RUFUS KING."

From a Jamaica paper of March 16.

The following is translated from the periodical American Redacteur, of Jan. 19, printed at New Grenada, in South America.

Official letter from Don Santiago Liniers Y. Bremont, commander in chief of the victorious troops who re captured Buenos Ayres, to major-general William Carr Beresford.

Buenos Ayres, 30th August, 1806.

The name of capitulation that your excellency has given in his letter of the 27th inst. to the private and personal indulgencies, which you repeatedly requested of me to grant, several days after your excellency had surrendered a prisoner of war, in order, as you said, to avoid your total ruin, and which I acceded to in a noble and generous manner is not only a breach of good faith but even insidious. Sixty thousand witnesses have perceived the white flag hoisted on the fort of Buenos-Ayres, and immediately after the Spanish placed in its stead; they have likewise seen your excellency retire from the fort with my aid-de-camp Quintana, after you had hoisted the Spanish flag, and without any previous agreement or convention having been entered into. Let all your officers, let the innumerable witnesses in Buenos-Ayres, who were present, say whether there can be any doubt, but that the surrender of your excellency under such circumstances, was discretionary and unconditional.

Your excellency being then a prisoner of war, how could you have capitulated several days after? Was it possible I could have granted to your excellency a capitulation, when it was then out of my power to offer (as it has been intimated to your excellency by the governor of Monte Video, in his answer to the letter your excellency had written him on that subject, and copies of which are in my possession, and from whom alone I received the authority I was invested with, and whose very words are as follow:)

"When I trusted him (gen. Liniers) with the command of the troops which recaptured Buenos Ayres, then in the possession of the British forces, under the command of your excellency, I did not authorise him to conclude the capitulation which your excellency has done me the honor to inclose, it is for that very reason that I made the words, as far as it lays in my power, to precede the signing of the favors above mentioned; it is much to be wondered at, that in spite of facts so evidently certain, your excellency should endeavor to persuade a thing utterly false, passing over in silence the motive and private regard for your excellency that induced me to grant your repeated request, to allay the poignancy of your excellency's only aim, was to produce as a capitulation the mere consolation that I offered you through commisseration, when you privately made me sensible of the peril that would await you on being brought before the tribunal of your country.

But being aware of the evil design of your excellency, as much in the construction you put on, as in the publicity given to the above mentioned favors I condescended to grant you, I have to inform your excellency of what you are conscious of, I mean the nullity of favors so granted, to prevent your excellency from giving a semblance of truth and a kind of existence, to what in reality does not exist.

Our respective situations, your excellency a presoner of war at discretion, I a conqueror, did at the time forbid us entering into a treaty about a business which the vigorous energy of the Spanish arms has so soon decided, and which has reduced your excellency to the necessity of laying down yours, as has been witnessed in your throwing your sword upon the ground, but which was instantaneously returned you. The Spanish nation thinking it unbecoming to deprive a general of his arms, who had just given proofs of the most tried courage and the greatest sangfroid, in the most eminent danger, quitting the fort the last, after having had your secretary, captain George W. Kenneth, of the engineers, killed by your side.

In regard to our verbal agreement, when your excellency left the fort, it consisted only in my informing you that I should grant you the honors of war due to the defence you had made, and that you should be exchanged for the viceroy of Lima, whom I conceived had been made a prisoner, a circumstance which, however, cannot now take place, having been informed that he was not taken.

Finally, I proposed to my superiors, to the supreme council, and the corporate body, to send to Europe the British troops & their officers, after having taken the necessary surety for their exchange. I supported that proposition with all my power, but the chapter, the great majority of the principal inhabitants of Monte Viedo, were of a contrary opinion. I did still more in favor of the troops under the orders of your excellency, I called a council of war, which was composed of all the staff officers and captains, who, on the 26th inst. approved of my generous proceedings; but, copies of what your excellency called a capitulation, having been spread abroad on the 28th and 29th in this city, and the same to my knowledge, having also been forwarded by post to Monte Viedo, and rendered public there, both cities have positively insisted, that they would not consent to the British troops being sent to Europe, to which opinion the council of war assembled by me yesterday have themselves acquiesced in, and that general sentiment I now acceded to the more readily, as many persons have done the most unheard of injustice to my honor, character and tried loyalty, by insinuating that I was base and mean enough, to suffer myself by bribery, to be seduced to grant those favors called by your excellency a capitulation. Although these insinuations excite in me but contempt for their authors, and my public character shields me from them, I nevertheless cannot pass them over in silence, and this was the reason why I found myself obliged to inform your excellency, by your aid de camp, capt. Arbuthnot, that in future, our communications should be by writing.

Lastly, I have the honor to inform your excellency, that it has been resolved upon that the British troops should be march-

ed into the interior of the provinces, and quartered in different towns, and the officers sent to Europe on their parole, not to serve against Spain or her allies, till exchanged.

I have the honor to be, &c

SANTIAGO LINIERS.

To major Wm. Carr Beresford.

63d Bulletin of the Grand army.

Osterode, February 14.

Captain Auzni of the imperial horse guards, mortally wounded in the battle of Eylau, was lying upon the field of battle. His comrades came to carry him to the hospital. He recovered his senses only to say to them, "Let me alone my friends, I die contented, since we have gained the day, and that I can die upon the bed of honor, surrounded by cannon taken from the enemy and the wrecks of their defeat. Tell the emperor that I have but one regret, which is, that in a few moments I shall no longer be able to do any thing for his service and the glory of our fine France—To her my last breath." The effort he made to utter these words, exhausted the little breath he had remaining.

All the reports we receive agree in stating that the enemy lost at the battle of Eylau twenty generals & 9000 men killed and wounded, and upwards of 8,000 men disabled.

At the engagement of Ostrolenka of the 16th two Russian generals were killed and three wounded.

His majesty has sent to Paris the sixteen stands of colors taken at the battle of Eulau. All the cannon are already sent off to Thorn. His majesty has ordered that these cannons shall be melted down and made into a brazen statue of general Hautpoul, commander of the 2d division of cuirassiers, in his uniform of cuirassier.

The army is concentrated in its cantonments behind the Passarge, with its left supported by Marienwerder the island of Nogat, and Elbing, countries which afford resources.

Being informed that a Russian division had marched towards Brausberg at the head of our cantonments, the emperor ordered it to be attacked. The prince of Ponte Corvo assigned the expedition to general Dupont, an officer of great merit. On the 26th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon general Dupont presented himself before Braunsberg attacked the enemy's division, 10,000 strong, overthrew it with fixed bayonets, drove it from the town, and made it recross the Passarge, took from it 16 pieces of cannon, 2 stands of colors and made 2000 prisoners. We had very few men killed.

On the side of Gustadt, general Leger Belaire repaired to the village of Peterswade at day break on the 25th, upon receiving advice that a Russian column had arrived during the night at the village, overthrew it, took the general baron de Korff who commanded it, his staff, several lieutenant colonels and officers, and 400 men. This brigade was composed of 10 battalions, which had suffered so much that they formed only 1600 men under arms.

The emperor, in testimony of his satisfaction to gen Savary, for the engagement of Ostrolenka, has granted him the grand insignia of the legion of honor, and called him about his person. His majesty has given the command of the 5th corps to marshal Massena, marshal Lannes continuing to be sick.

At the battle of Eylau, marshal Augereau, overrun with rheumatic pains, was sick and hardly in his senses; but the cannon awakes the brave: he flew in full gallop to the head of his corps, after getting himself tied upon his horse. He was constantly exposed to the greatest fire, and was even slightly wounded. The emperor has just authorised him to return to France, for the purpose of taking care of his health.

The garrison of Zolberg and Dantzic, availing themselves of the little attention paid to them, had encouraged themselves by different exertions. An advanced post of the Italian division was attacked on the 16th, at Stargard, by a party of 800 men, of the garrison of Colberg. Gen. Bonsati had with him only a few companies of the first Italian regiment of the line which took their arms in time, marched with resolution against the enemy, and routed him.

Gen Teuli, on his side, with the main body of the Italian division, the regiment of musketeers of the guards and the first company of gens d'armes on duty, repaired to invest Colberg. On arriving at Naugarten, he found the enemy intrenched occupying a fort beset with pieces of cannon. Col. Boyer, of the musketeers of the guards, gave an assault. Captain Montmorency of the company of gens d'armes, made a successful charge. The fort was taken, 300 men made prisoners, and six pieces of cannon carried off. The enemy left 100 men on the field of battle.

General Dombrowski marched against the garrison of Dantzick; he fell in with it at Dirsham, overthrew it, made 600 prisoners, took 7 pieces of cannon, and pursued it for several leagues at its heels. He was wounded with a musket ball. Marshal Lefebvre arrived in the mean time at the command of the 6th corps; he has been joined by the Saxons, and marched to invest Dantzick.

The weather is still changeable: it froze yesterday; it thaws to-day. The whole winter has passed over in this manner. The thermometer has never been lower than 5 degrees.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

BRUTAL MURDER!

By letters received from Albany, we understand there are no hopes entertained of the recovery of general Solomon Van Rensselaer.

An universal gloom pervades the city of Albany, in consequence of this melancholy event; and us inhabitants, whose feelings are divided between sympathy for the situation of general Van Rensselaer, and indignation and horror at the outrages of his antagonists have been with difficulty restrained from violence.

The public are already informed, that the cowardly and cruel attack was made by several Clintonians, among whom were judge Taylor, Dr. Cooper, and Francis Bloodgood *friends and relations* of De Witt Clinton.—They have given him a dangerous wound on the head, and caused his wound, received by him *in defence of his country*, once more to stream with blood.

Gen. Van Rensselaer was attacked by John Taylor. Not a word had passed on either side. Notwithstanding that Taylor had lain in wait for the general, and was therefore prepared, while the general was taken by surprize, the latter succeeded in parrying every blow of his adversary and would have beat him off, had not Bloodgood and Cooper who were stationed in readiness, came behind the general, and joined in the assassination.—Bloodgood, who is a powerful man, lifted a large hickory stick, in such a manner as to use it with the greatest effect, and struck the general on the back of the head, so as to beat in the skull, and produce a compound fracture, beyond the skill of surgery to relieve.—On his falling, Dr. Cooper stamped upon his body, and tore open the wound which he long ago received, but which has never been perfectly cured, in fighting the battles of his country against the Indians. He served under general WAYNE, whose special thanks he once obtained, for leading a most gallant attack. The general's father, who still lives to behold the miserable death of his son, fought by the side of Montgomery.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

Arrived, brig John, captain Martin, 16 days from Jamaica—Ballast—James Patton.

By the arrival of the John we have been favored with Jamaica papers from the 1st to the 14th ult. their contents are in a great measure uninteresting—the following are the only articles thought worth extracting:

KINGSTON, *April 11.*

Information having been received here that the American ship Indoston, of 24 guns, and fully manned, trading to St. Domingo from the U. S. had lately been fallen in with and engaged by, the Squirrel frigate, of 24 guns, which she succeeded in beating off, the Elk brig, of 18 guns, captain Coghlan, sailed on Tuesday, we understand, for the purpose of endeavoring to intercept her, and afterwards to proceed to New Providence.

April 14.

Although Miranda has been obliged to renounce his project of emancipating his countrymen, yet it seems his short visit has excited a spirit there which is likely to produce much trouble to the Spanish government. Letters from Barbadoes mention that an insurrection fomented by a Frenchman, had broken out in the Caraccas; the appearance of which became so alarming, that the Spanish governor sent to Guadaloupe for a supply of troops, arms, ammunition, &c. with instructions that they should be landed at the mouth of the river Oronooko.——It is possible that this movement might be a ramification of Miranda's project and concerted to facilitate a fresh descent, either on the part of that enterprising officer, or some other power. We believe there are some French emigrants of condition engaged in Miranda's enterprise, of which the instigator of this insurrection might possibly be one.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in N. York to a captain in Philadelphia.

"I take the liberty of writing you, in order to acquaint you of a *reef* which we discovered to the northward of Gaspar Island, it is in lat 1, 56 1.2 or 57 S. by meridian altitude of sun, Gaspar Island bearing from the reef S 10 deg. distant about 10 or 11 leagues, being perfectly clear to the southward, Gaspar Island in sight from the deck, just like a haycock, flattened at the top, and the top of the base or flat part of it, just above the horizon, from the foretopsail yard—sounded in a boat upon the reef 12 feet, but the clump of coral seemed shoaler, in some places they run their oars down upon them, being cloudy over Banca, could not get any cross bearings—soundings when passing it 19 to 21 fathoms, the boat had 5 fathoms close to the shore—it appears to be small in two little clumps, extending about 80 fathoms, S.E. by S. and N.W. by N. and about 15 or 20 fathoms broad. Being calm at the time we discovered it, by the current rippling over it, and the quantity of Fish swiming about it, must be *very dangerous*, as it will never break upon it, the color of the water only discovers it. I would wish you to make it as public as possible."

BRITISH NAVY.—The following is a statement of the distribution of the British naval force up to the 1st of March: At sea 86 sail of the line, 7 ships from 50 to 44 guns, 115 frigates, 152 sloops, and 182 gun brigs and smaller vessels making a total of 542 ships of war. The number in commission is, 135 sail of the line, 13 from 50 to 44 guns, 155 frigates, 152 sloops, &c and 182 gun brigs, making a total at sea and repairing 738.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

RUSSIA, TURKEY AND FRANCE.

The rupture between Russia and the Porte, or the apprehension rather, that the energetic measures of the former will completely frustrate the views which France has long had towards the Turkish provinces, appears to have much irritated and embarrassed Bonaparte. A meeting of the senate lately took place on the subject, in which a long letter from his majesty the emperor was read. It will be seen by the following extract from is, that nothing less than the complete re-establishment of the French influence at Constantinople, which necessarily excludes that of the court of St. Petersburgh, will satisfy him.

Extract. "Who could calculate the duration of the war and the number of campaigns which must be made, to repair the misfortunes which would result from the loss of Constantinople; if the love of cowardly repose, and the pleasures of a metropolis, should predominate over the suggestions of a wise spirit of precaution? We should then leave to posterity a protracted inheritance of wars & misfortunes. Should the Greek Tiara display its triumphant influence from the Baltic to Mediterranean, we should see, even in our time, our provinces attacked by a crowd of fanatics and barbarians; and if, in this too long protracted conflict civilized Europe should perish, our criminal indifference would justly excite the complaints of posterity and would be marked as an opprobium in the page of history.

"The emperor of Persia, harrassed in the interior of his kingdom, as Poland was during a course of sixty years, and as Turkey has been for the last 20 years, and all produced by the policy of the court of St. Petersburgh, is animated by the same sentiments as the Porte, has taken the same resolutions, and marches in person to the Caucasus, to defend his frontiers.

"In this state of things peace cannot be durable, unless it guarantees the entire independence of the two great empires;—and if by the unbounded injustice and ambition of our enemies, the war should continue, our people will by their energies, and their love for our person proved themselves themselves worthy of the elevated destinies which will crown our labors, and can alone secure a long and solid peace to close the present season of glory."

GEN. PICTON.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 10th Feb. says, "the privy council we understand have finally pronounced upon the charges lately preferred against general Picton by col. Fullarton, and decided that there is no real ground for the action thus preferred."

At the time that the clerk of the privy council communicared officially to general Picton his majesty's approbation of the report which was laid before him, by the lord chancellor, on Wednesday the 7th Jan: he said, "that he had it in command from his majesty to signify his injunction, that he should on no account attend to any call of Mr. Fullarton's for personal satisfaction; a command which his majesty thought necessary in consequence of a paragraph in one of Mr. Fullarton's letters to lord Hobart, in which he hinted at his intention of calling upon general Picton, in case he should be acquitted of the charges he had brought forward against him."

General Picton, in consequence, observed, "That he was entitled to no credit for obeying his majesty's commands in that respect, as he had long since regarded Mr. Fullarton as a man degraded by his scandalous, nefarious proceedings, from the rank of a gentleman; and that he never could have consented to disgrace himself by descending to a level with him: But, if his sentiments had been different, he certainly should have obeyed his majesty's commands without hesitation."

Bonaparte promised that his troops should cover themselves *with glory*, in Poland. Recent advices from that quarter represent them as being covered with *mud*.

LOST,

An elegant BREAST-PIN, set with Pearls, and the letters *M. C.* on the back. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it with the Printer.

May 5. 3t

Spanish Hides.

JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of SPANISH HIDES, in good order and for sale, by

John Tucker.

Who has on hand,

Ten puncheons Antigua rum, two years old; first quality Muscovado sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; 1400 bushels Turks-Island salt; a few bags coffee; claret wine, in cases of two dozen bottles, and Madeira wine in pipes.

May 5. 3taw2w

Isaac Robbins and Co.

At their GROCERY STORE, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street,

Have laid in their assortment of Groceries for the present season,

(Where country merchants can be supplied)

Consisting of—

PORT, SHERRY, and MALAGA } *WINES.*

Cognac Brandy; Holland Gin; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and Country Rum.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, and HYSON-SKIN } *TEAS,* of good quality.

Coffee, first and second quality; Chocolate no. 3; muscovado sugars of different qualities; sugar house brown; loaf and lump do. molasses; pepper; pimento; nutmegs; cinnamon; ginger; alum; copperas; brimstone, madder; salt-petre refined.

FLOTANT, NEW-ORLEANS, and CAROLINA } *INDIGO.*

Fig blue; rice; best London mustard;—snuff; excellent chewing tobacco; smoaking ditto; segars; pipes in boxes; chalk, wrapping paper; candles and soap; brandywine gunpowder double F; bed cords; leading lines and traces.

ALSO,

A consignment of cotton and wool cards, which will be disposed of very low.

May 5. d3teo10t

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THAT commodious two story FRAME HOUSE, on the lower end of Water-street, 32 feet front, with two wings 16 feet each, with smoke house, dairy and stable, and fine garden—Also, the use of a large vacant lot well calculated for a garden. For further particulars enquire of

T. Sanford,
T. Preston.

May 5. eo12t

TWO CENTS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th of February, 1807, a mulatto boy, named *TOM*, between 19 and 20 years of age, an apprentice to the carpenters' trade—Had on when he went away, a blue round jacket and grey overalls. Whoever will bring home said apprentice, shall have the above reward.

Thomas Preston.

May 5. eo8t

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PROOF,

Of the good effects of *Lee and Sons'* Genuine Medicine, shewn by the following cases of cures:

—

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

—

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, head-aches, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them was alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY, Potter-street.

Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

—

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

Having observed in the newspaper an advertisement of yours describing the good qualities of your Worm Lozenges, induced me to call at the store of Warner and Hanna, and to make a trial of some of them on a female child of my friend's, who was in my care, which, from her symptoms of disease, viz. sickness, a picking at the nose, offensive breath, and other like circumstances, authorised myself and Mrs. M'Cormick to determine that worms was the complaint; accordingly a few days since, I made a trial of the medicine, agreeable to the directions, and I am happy to say, that on the third day, afterwards the child evacuated large worms, and other offensive matter, such as to me was astonishing that any human being could have contained—particularly at so early an age as one year and a half old. For the good of society I have much pleasure in mentioning the case, and to observe that the child is now perfectly well, and assumes a healthy appearance. Any other information I shall give with pleasure on application to me, at my house in Frederick-street, near Messrs. Van Wyck and Dorsey's auction room.

WILLIAM M'CORMICK.

Baltimore, Jan. 31, 1807.

—

LEE'S ELIXER,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrah's asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the hooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

—

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

—

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

—

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

—

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums

THE FOREGOING MEDICINES SOLD BY

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rickett's and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

March 21

—

Robert Gray,

BOOKSELLER, King-street, Alexandria, Has just received from New-York,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:

SECRET HISTORY of the court and cabinet of St. Cloud; Watts's logic; Misses' magazine; Bell's British theatre, bound in calf and elegantly gilt; Took's pantheon; Saurin's sermons; Sherlock on death; pocket bibles assorted; Gellie's Greece, elegantly bound; Cowper's poems, calf gilt; life of Petrarch, calf gilt; Fool of quality; Tom Jones; Humphrey Clinker; Marmontell's memoirs, 4 vols, fine London edition, elegantly bound, only one copy received; Marmontell's moral tales; Mysteries of Udolpho; Peregrine Pickle; Roderick Random; McLaurin's algebra; Bonnycastle's algebra; nautical almanacks for the year 1807; Edinburgh new dispensatory; Brown's elements of medicine; Bennet's letters; Burgh's dignity of human nature; Berkley's minute philosopher; Paley's natural theology; Denman's midwifery; Wallis on diseases; Burton's lectures: Dwight's geography: Griffith's letters; Bell on ulcers; Steuben's military discipline; Stephen's artillery discipline; shipwreck, a poem; Shakespeare's works; children of the abbey; Olney Hoomus; Cicero Delphini; Quincey's lexicon; Franklin's works, 3 vols. octavo, [London;] Parkin's tour; memoirs of Talleyrand.

Lately received from Philadelphia,

Brooke's general gazetteer; Bell's surgery; Mrs. Chapone's letters; Goldsmith's Rome abridged; Lavoiser's chemistry; medical pocket book; Milton's works; Plutarch's lives; Rollin's ancient history; Porteus's sermons; Marsillon's sermons;—Thompson's seasons; Young's Night Tho'ts; domestic encyclopaedia; history of America, and the life of William Pitt.

ON HAND,

A selection of the British classics, in 39 vols. bound in calf and ornamented with plates; Mavor's voyages and travels, in 21 vols. with plates, and bound in calf; Mavor's universal history, 25 vols. in boards.

Dr. Rees's cyclopaedia, vol. 3d. part 1st. is expected by the first arrival from Philadelphia. Subscribers who have not received the former numbers are requested to send or cal for them immediately for their own convenience as they will find it more difficult to pay for 4 or 5 numbers at a time than for one.

March 3. 1aw2m

—

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Pair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

—

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

April 6. 3taw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

—

10 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,

For Sale by

Joseph Riddle.

March 2. d3tlawtf

—

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT.

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman* —an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

—

United States Court, fifth Circuit and Virginia District.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1806.

John M'Iver, assignee of Josiah Watson, plaintiff—*against*
Bird, Savage and Bird, James Watson, John Watson, jun. James Taylor and Richard M. Scott, defendants. } *In Chan.*

THIS cause was this day heard on the bill, answers, replications thereto, exhibits, and the proceedings in the suit lately depending in this court, between Robert Bird, against Josiah Watson and John Love, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof the court now deciding on the respective claims of the parties to the lands in the proceedings mentioned, doth adjudge, order and decree, that the marshal of this district, or one of his lawful deputies, (after having advertised the time and place of such sale for five weeks successively in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Alexandria and city of Washington) do expose to sale, at public auction, the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, called *Buckland*, either altogether or in parcels as the parties may agree; or in case of their disagreement, in the way he may think will most enhance the price thereof upon the following terms, to wit—One-fifth part of the purchase money agreed to be paid therefor, to be in cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid, taking bonds with sufficient securities from the purchaser or purchasers, payable to the marshal for the use of such of the parties to this sale, and the sale aforesaid, as may hereafter be adjudged entitled thereto, and retaining the title to the said lands as security for the payment of the said annual instalments, and in case default be made in the said payments, or either of them that shall fall due that the said tract of land, or the lot or lots for which the payments shall not have been made according to the tenor of the sale, be set up for public sale by the marshal, for ready money, after the time and place of such sale shall have been advertised in manner as aforesaid and the proceeds of sale to be applied to the discharge of the sums remaining due on the purchase of the said tract of land, or the lot or lots so to be sold, and the surplus, if any, to be paid to the original purchaser. And if the parties shall prefer the said tracts of land being sold in two or more lots, or the marshal or his deputy who may act, shall be of opinion in case of their disagreement, that the value of the said tract of land will be enhanced by a division thereof, the court doth direct that he have the same divided into as many lots as the parties shall agree on, or he think best, by the surveyor of the county of Fauquier, and sell the same so divided, and that he bring the said bonds and pay the money so to be received in cash at the sale, after having defrayed the expences thereof and of the division if any shall be made into court, subject to its future order, and the marshal is directed to report his proceedings to the court; and the court doth further order and decree, that the defendants, trustees for Mrs. Watson, be permitted to reap and carry off the now growing crop from the said lands, and that the marshal sell the same, subject to that privilege, and this is to be without prejudice to any suit that Robert Bird, Bird, Savage and Bird, may hereafter bring claiming the profits of the said lands, against the said defendants, trustees as aforesaid.

A copy. Test.

WM. MARSHALL, *Cl'k.*

—

IN pursuance of the foregoing decree will be sold the *land and premises* therein mentioned, called Buckland, lying in the counties of Fauquier and Prince William.—The sale will be made on the premises, on the 16th day of May next, and the land will be sold entire, or in lots, as may be thought proper on the day of sale.

Also, Under a decree of the said court, pronounced at the May term, 1803, between Robert Bird, plaintiff, against Josiah Watson and John Love, defendants, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, *a tract of Land*, lying in the county of Westmoreland, called Chantilly. The sale will be made on the premises, on the 12th day of May next.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.

for Jos. Scott, M. V. D't.

[March 24] 2awts

—

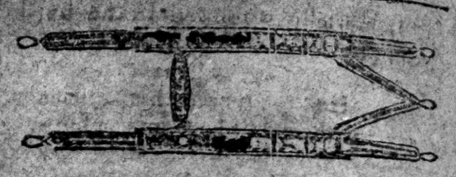
FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28. eo

—



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco, suitable for the West-Indies.

—

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

—

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotation indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

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